LITERATURE

-It may be interesting for those who like to know some of the side scenes in literary life, to give them an idea of the number of copies of the most popular works which are sold by the publishers. We will quote the single instance of the publications of Sheldon & Co., New York. Their list includes the works of "Marion Harland" (Mrs. Terkune), one of the best, and perhaps the most popular female author which this country has yet produced. Her "Alone" was originally published by a Richmond publisher, who made a good thing of it; it then passed into the hands of Derby & Jackson, of New York, who published, also, some of her subsequent works (paying her in one six months' time about \$4700 converght), and finally the plates were purchased by Sheldon & Co., who have since published her "Mirlam," "Husks," and "Husbands and Homes," "Alone," it is believed, has sold to over 60,000 copies; and the first editions of any of her books now sell on an average from 15,000 to 25,000 copies -outselling even the works of Dickens. Mrs. Ford's "Grace Truman," issued some three years ago, has sold up to the present time over 35,000 copies. The same house published the works of Jacob Abbott, popularly known as "Rollo's Travels," of which no less than 140,000 copies have been

-The Round Table, in a caustic article on Ban eroft's Oration, at the Capital, sums up its criticlams in the following just review:-

"It is hardly even a biography, a personal eulogy, a criticism of character—certainly not a eulogy, a criticism of character—certainly not a panegyric. It may be anything clsc—a treatise on diplomacy, a political thesis, a caustic article on England, Austria, and France, a castigation of Napoleon, Palmerston, Pius IX, a legal rejoinder to Taney, Buchanan, Lord Russell, a supplementary volume to Bancrott's 'History of the United States'—and in the latter case, as we have said, a far terser, less turgid, better written more valuable portion than its predecessors, and a great deal better reading. Biographical orations, indeed, permit broad national settings for individual portraits, as-not to go far illustration—in Everett's oration on Washington. But Mr. Bancroft's address is like those affairs in the print-shop windows, with an inch of canvas to a foot of frame. It is a Hamlet with the prince's part not cut out, indeed, but badly abbreviated. If it be a funeral oration, it is one made over the corpse of slavery, over the bier of secession, wherein we have litter gibes, not tender memorials, and at which (as they did over Lincoln's death in Matamoras) one does not light funeral pyres, but bonfires of joy. For what it is, however, it will confer renown on its author, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the times. We especially commend the simple single sentence in which the assassination is touched No allusion is made to the name or character of the murderer. We are heartily sick of that prurient weekly-novel style of description which gloats over the horrors of the scene in Ford's Theatre, and wastes the feeling in detestation of the wreighed criminal which ought to be ex-pended in love and admiration for Abraham Lincoln.

-The following petition is being extensively circulated among the literary world, and were there any prospect of its design being accomplished we would favor the prosecution of the scheme :-

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, do most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the true interests of American literature demand the adoption of an International Copyright Law by this Government and that of Great Britain, and do pray that you will enact such measure or measures as will secure at the earliest possible day the consideration of such a law by the two Govern-ments herein mentioned. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

-The following excellent idea is thrown out in a letter from this city to one of the New York weeklies:-"A history of the newspapers of every town, city, and State ought to be undertaken while marerials for such a valuable contribution to general knowledge are obtainable. Wherever there is a Press Club, as in Philadelphia and New York, it would not be difficult. one would think, to have a history of each newspaper written by some person or persons connected with it." We must correct the writer in one particular. There is no Press Club in New York, or any other city but Philadelphia. The dea originated here, and all attempts to institute such an association elsewhere have failed hrough no mutual ill feeling and jealousy.

-We must acknowledge the receipt from Mesers. Sower, Barnes & Potts, No. 36 N. Third street, of two more of their valuable school works. One a "Compendium of Geology," and the other a "Commentary on the United States Constitution." To them can be applied, in every sense of the word, the name of standard publications. The house from whose presses they issue has achieved a reputation second to none as the pub ishers of educational works.

-We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers two exciting works, one entitled the "Demon of the North," by Victor Hugo, and the "Queen's Revenge," by Wilkie Collins. The name of their authors is sufficient to secure for them an immense sale.

-Mr. Bayard Taylor's new novel, which is on the eve of publication, is entitled "The Story of Kennett," the village in which the chief scenes are laid. It is in Chester county, Pennsylvania, a pastoral, lovely region not unlike Warwickshire, England. The time of the novel is about the beginning of the present century, Mr. Taylor was born at Kennett, where he has a country-seat which he calls Cedarcroft. His winter residence, when not on a lecturing tour, is generally in New York.

-"E, Foxton," the author of "Herman; or, Young Knighthood," made her debut in letters in pages of the Union Magazine, through a poem of some length entitled "The Mandrake; or, Alice's Bridal." It was a ballad, or nearly so, and portions of it were quite spirited.

-Mr. G. H. Kingsley, M. D., another member of the Kingsley family, who are already numerous enough in letters, has recently edited Thynne's animadversions on Speight's Chaucerfor the Early English Text Society, in a novel and frisky manner, hardly in keeping with the old-fashioned gravity of his author, and with but a scanty share of erudition.

-Mr. Walter Thornbury has a new novel in the press, entitled "Greatheart: a Story of Modern Life."

-M. Victor Hugo's new book, "Les Travail. leurs de la Mer," is in the press at Brussels. The first volume is already printed, and M. Paul Meurice, who superintended the publication in Paris of the Chansons des Rues et des Bois," is to perform the same office for "Les Travailleurs."

-Where Shakespeare picked up his multifarious knowledge of the arts and professions has long been a puzzle with his commentators, one of whom maintains that he must have been a lawyer, or at least a lawyer's clerk, in his

learned trades of his time. That he shows an astonishing knowledge of physic, and scholarship, and law, is certain, though, for that matter, it is no more astonishing than his knowledge of farming and of ship-craft. Where he obtained it we shall never know, much to our sorrow, since our ignorance in this particular is likely to make so many books in elucidation thereof, each one of which will leave us more ignorant than it found us. An addition to this special branch of Shakespeariana will soon be published by Messrs, Hurd & Houghton, under the title of 'Shakespeare's Delimention of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide."

The writer of this work is Dr. O. A. Kellogg, assistant physician of the Utica Insane Asy. lum. We are not familiar with Dr. Kellogg's "views," but we understand that he believes Shakespeare to have been the keeper of an insane asylum, or that he might have been the keeper of such a retuge for diseased wits, provided that an institution of the sort existed in his day, which, we presume, was the case. What proofs he brings in support of this theory, outside of the knowledge of insanity shown in Shakespeare's works, we are not informed, nor do welcare to know in advance. Onrown opinion is that the theory is as correct as that which makes Shakespeare a lawyer, or that which makes him a school-master; or even the tradition which Aubrey preserved that he was a butcher! If the "myriad-minded" bard were alive to-day, and would consent to fill the position, we would put him at the head of all the insane asylams in Christendom, with the understanding that he was to receive all his commentators as patients!

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

is There to be a Change of Front on the Mexican Question ?-An Extraordinary Speech from Marshal Forey, in the Senate-He Urges the Reinforcement, rather than the Recall, of the French Troops-How the Marshal's Speech was Received-Expinantions by the Minister of State.

Paris Correspondence (Feb. 18) London Times. If Marshal Forey's speech in the Senate on Mexican atlairs was prepared with the cognizance, if not the approval of the Emperor, as some pretend to believe, the return of the French army may not take place as soon as expected. Marshal Forey knows the subject well-no man better; and his statements bear the impress of

M. Rouher tried to lessen the effect which his words might produce out of doors by affirming that the opinion of the Government was not affected by anything the late Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico said; that the sentiments expressed in the speech from the throne were still the same; and that the Marshal gave utterance to his own private views, and to

those of no one else.

M. Rouher is Minister of State, and, in theory, Prime Minister-but it is no more than theory, and M. Rouher knows it very well. The "opinion of the Government," if by Government is meant the members of the Cabinet only, is, no doubt, the same it always was; and it was from the out-set as much opposed to the expedition to Mexico as that of the public generally. But it sometimes occurs that the views of the Emperor are dif-ferent from those of his Ministers, and they never

ferent from those of his Ministers, and they never were more so than on this question of Mexico. Nothing shows more clearly the ignorance of the semi-official writers who have been describ-ing Mexico as now perfectly able to take care of herself, than Marshal Forey's speech. The ac-count he gives of the country, and the disas-trous consequences of the immediate departure of the French, must be correct, and known to be so by the Emperor. The Marshal complains that the "great idea" developed in his Malesty's letter to the Commander of the Forces is not rightly understood in France, and he declares it as his deliberate opinion that it would be highly dangerous to bring back the troops.

To speak of national spirit existing in Mexico absurd. There is no national spirit there, and if such a thing as national spirit ever existed, long continued anarchy has annihilated it. The moment the army returned from Mexico, the whole of the French residents would have to refurn with it-and if they remained would be exposed to acts of violence more iniquitous than any yet witnessed. But it is not French citizens and French interests only that have to be defended. France must have regard to the population who received her soldiers with open arms, and who cannot be abandoned to their

When people say that those who cried "Viva Maximilian" should now defend him, they do do not reflect that the Mexicans have not acquired sufficient confidence in their own strength, for they have been utterly demoralized by those who oppressed and plundered them. They must be allowed time to grow into strength and courage; but France must continue by their side and help them to support the Government they have chosen for themselves. France surely would not incur the reproach of not having fully comprehended the great idea of the Emperor; but, above all, she cannot deliver up these populations to the vengeance of their oppressors.

At the very first intelligence of the retreat of the French, the promoters of discord would re-appear on the scene. The brigands who are now scattered would once more rally round the flag of Juarez. The Marshal gave as a proof of what he stated, the fact that even at this day the towns evacuated by the French troops are at once abandoned by the inhabitants, so intense is the dread of represals from the partisans of Juarez. Maximilian is doing his best to regencrate that unhappy country. He is organizing the army, the unances, public institutions, the dministration of justice.

He listens to the advice of those sent out to him by the Emperor Napoleon; and the Mexicans bave before their eyes as a model the courage and the discipline of the French army. With respect to the relations subsisting between France and the United States, Marshal Ferey observed he was not competent to say any more than this-he had too much esteem for the great American Republic to think that it would prefer a republic of plunderers and brigands in Mexico to a monarchy with honorable men, based on the principles of civilization.

He asked, What must now be done to complete the moral work which France has under taken? His deliberate opinion was that more troops must be sent to Mexico, and, as this statement called forth murmurs among the Senators, he added that if not more troops, at least those that were there should remain, and more sacrifices in money must be made! It was once said that France was rich enough to pay for her glory, and would it be glorious to leave imperfect the enterprise she has commenced in s distant land? He admitted that money had its importance, but was it right that for a mere sum of money the realization of so great a design, conceived by the Ewperor, should be

design, conceived by the Emperor, should be endangered? He end not think so.

When the Marshel concluded his speech, a few Senators said, 'Very good, very good?" but even these few applauded him less because they agreed with him as to the necessity of fresh sacritices of men and money, than out of compliment to himself. Still, however adverse they and others may be to a longer occupation of Mexico, Marshal Forey's description of those parts of the country not held by the French is

No man considers himself safe when the French eagles are out of sight and the French drums out of hearing. It has been repeated over and over again that the hordes that so long oppressed the unhappy Mexicans were scattered, demoralized, completely discouraged, and utterly powerless for evil. Marshal Forey, whose authority cannot be called in question, solemnly declares that the moment the last French soldier quits the country the same hordes will issue from their younger days; another a schoolmaster or usher; | hiding places and oin their former leaders, an

a third, a physician; and so on through the r that the great work of pacification and regeneration will kave to be commenced again.

It is now too late to object that the labor should never have been undertaken; but as it has been undertaken it cannot be reinquished before it is half accomplished. It would be cruel to abandon the Mexicans who welcomed the French as their liberators to the vengeance of enemies who will on that account show them less mercy then before, and it would be strange indeed if the French people left their own coun-trymen to the fate which a waits them.

No doubt the regeneration of a people is slow and it is not easy to excite a national spirit by mesns of a force. But the example of the French army will do much in inspiring the Mexicans with a self-reliance which they certainly do not now teel. Those who now fly from their homes, not because they are numerically inferior to their spoilers, but because their spirit has been long broken, do not yet know all they might do; but, sooner or later, and under such teachers, they will shake off their torpor, and learn that their safety consists, not in flight, but in resistance to their enemics

I cannot say what truth there is in the rumor that there was any concert between Marshal Forey and the Emperor, but I believe that the sentiments to which he gave utterance are not very different from those of the Emperor, though be declared he merely spoke for himself. With regard to the danger which the Marshal said would be sure to follow from the withdrawal of

the French army, La France observes:—
"Two considerations reassure us. The first, that no one in France and no one out of can desire or hope that we should quit Mexico, and abandon, without guarantee, to the hazard of violent reaction and anarchical passions, the interests which we went to that country to guard. The second is, that if we quit Mexico the respect due to our name and the knowledge of our power will remain after us, and in no quarter of the world is anybody ignorant that the sword of France is never too far off to pro-

tect a right or to avenge an injury."

What the guarantees may be of which

La France speaks is not hinted. Perhaps it hopes that the Americans will them-elves sup-port the throne of Maximilian against its domestic enemies. No doubt France is powerful to defend her rights, and to punish those who invade them; but it those rights—that is, the right of the Emperor Maximilian—be attacked, France would have to send out a second army, and begin again. It were much better to re-main until the Mexicans are able to protect their own rights, and avenge their own wrongs, but which, Marshal Forey tells us—and he has not been contradicted—they are yet in competent

-We learn from the Historical Magazine that William A. Jones, the critic and essayist, has lately retired from the post of librarian of Colum-bia College, which he has held for the last fourteen years. How acceptably he has tulfilled the duties of that office, the emphatic testimonials of some of the leading members of the Board of Trustees satisfactorily tell us. The college is fortunate in his successor, the Rev. Beverly Robinson Betts, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, for some years past rector of the Episcopal church at Maspeth, Long Island.

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JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building.

F. CARROLL DREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5, page 37.)
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(e 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29 (Docket 5, Page 39,)

SURVEY NOTICE All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION FIRST WARD,

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(Docket 5 page 35.)

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12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company accrued and unpaid..... Amount of all other loans on collateral or Amount due frem agents.....

390,333-19

THIRD-LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY. Amount of the claims for losses. \$5,000 00 6. Amount of losses during the year..... 27,500-00 FOURTH-INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

. Amount of cash premium received......8396,756-11 2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company 152,061'46 4. Amount, of interest money received from the investments of pany from any other sources, in-6488,242 00 FIFTH-EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY. Amount of losses paid during

4. Amount paid for reinsurance premiums..... Amount of return premiums.... 29,179 94 6. Amount of dividends paid dur-7.021-87 ing the year..... 7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and sees paid to the agents and officers of the Company 81,272-03 8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company.....

9. Amount of all other expenses

and expenditures of the Com-

pany.....

CALEB RICE, President. F. B. BACON, Secretary. BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 702 CHESNUT Street, " PRILADELPHIA.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, as,

Be it remembered, that on this 20th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations personally appeared Caleb Rice, President, and F. B. Encon. Secretary, of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and oregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the lat day of January, A. D. 4865. And I jurther certify that I have made per-

sonal examination of the condition of the pany one this day, and am satisfied they have assets safety invested to the amount of 1,386,502. 24-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company except as one of the assured. In witness whereof k have hereunto set my hand, and

affixed my official seal, this twentieth day of February.

A. D. 1866.

2 24stuth3t

GEORGE WALKER.

Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE BETTUGE CAPERI INCORPORTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
OFFICE 8 E. (ORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREET, S. PHILADELPHIA.

ON VESSELS.)
CARGO. TO SII parts of the W FREIGHT
INLAND INSURANCES
On Geods by Edyc. Canal. Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stares, Dweling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY 54,000 State or Pennsylvania Six Per Cent, 90.555

54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.
125,000 City of Philadeiphia Six Per Cent.
20,000 Pennsylvania Baliroad First Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonda.
25,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Fecond Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonda.
25,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Second Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonda.
25,000 Res Shares Stock Gerhantown Gas Cempany. principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.
25,150 Ids Shares Stock Pennsylvania Baliroad Stock Pennsylvania Baliroad Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,150 Ids Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Baliroad Cempany.
5,000 Res Balaroad Cempany Six Pennsylvania Baliroad Cempany.
5,000 State of Tennesses Five Per Cent. B. 900-00 Idean en Bonds and Mortgase. Bist 10,700-00 Idean on City Property.

170,700-00 Idean on City Property.
170,700-0

\$1,635,850 Par. Market value.....\$996.560.00

Heal Estate. 36,000.00

Lills receivable for in urances made, 121,013 ff

Balances due at Agencies.—Premiuma
on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company. 56,635-37

\$1.253,640°18

Thomas C. H t let
John C. Davis.

Edmund A. Sonder,
Theophi, us Paulding,
John B. Febrose,
James Traquair,
Benry C. Dalleit, Jr.,
James Traquair,
Benry C. Dalleit, Jr.,
James C. Hand
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D Taylor,
THOMAN C. HAND, Presicent,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

12 13 Thomas C. H this John C. Davis.
Edmund A. Sonder,
Theophisus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Benry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand:
William C. Ludwig,
Josepa H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866,

\$2,506,851'96.

 Capital
 \$400,000.00

 Accined Surplus
 944.543.15

 Premiums
 1,162,308.81
 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866, #11.467·53. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles N. Boncker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
EDWARD C
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 11231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., secu ring the full amount insured in case of death, and a come pensation each week equal to the whole premium paid. Shert time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of 83000 or giving \$15 per week it disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance

For circulars and surther information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the

General Office, or or any of the authorized Agents of the Dempany.

LEWIS L. HOUPT. President.

JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer,
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor,
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Rafiroad Company.
M. Baltor of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Falmer. Cashler of Commercial Bank.
Bichard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work. McCouch & Co
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street.

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third M 22d, 1865, 1NSURES LIVES, ALLOW-INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL,

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,

Benry Hames,

Jeremiah Hacker,

Jeremiah Hacker,

Jeremiah Horris,

Wilitam C. Longstreth,

Coffin.

W. President Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHCEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY O
PRECADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALSUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE
this Company insures from toss or damage by FIRE, on
liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc.,
for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by
deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY YE, RS, during which all losses have been
promptly adjusted and paid.

Lawrence Lewis, Jr-David Lewis.
Benjamin Etting.
Thomas E. Powers,
A. R. McHenry.
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norra. DIRECTORS John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, Joh. T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Echert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox. Samuel Wilcox. JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAKUEL WILCOX, Se refare. 328 5 Samuel Wilcox.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE P ENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—In corporated 1826—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WAL—NUT S.reet, opposite ladependence Square.
This Company, inversibly known to the community for over form years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanent yor for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandine generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surains Fund, to invested in the most careful manner, which sumbles them to offer to the insured an andoubted security the case of loss.

DESCRICTORS.

John Dovereur.

John Dovereur.

Thomas Smith,

Hunry Levis.

J. Gulingham Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux.
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isase Haniehurst, Hanry Lewis.
Thomas Robins.
Daniel Haddoos, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. OROWELL, SCOTCLAFF. 330 \$